A comparative view of English and Latin syntax, showing the most striking points of resemblance between the two languages, with hints at their differences.

The following little treatise was originally planned for the purpose of collecting and arranging under their proper heads the desultory remarks and hints which I had given my English pupils of the first class of our college on the frequent occasions which presented themselves in reading English authors.

Having been charged with writing a treatise for this year's Easter-Programme, I venture to publish my little work as a part of it, imperfect as I know it is, in order to draw the attention of my brother-teachers upon the subject which I have attempted to handle, and to challenge them, as it were, to muster their forces on the same field of action for the benefit of all learners. I should have liked to have premised a longer introduction into the matter, but space was not at disposal even to give so complete a view of the most striking points of coïncidence in the two languages which I have undertaken to compare, as to their syntactical structure, namely the Latin and English, as I wished to have done. From the same reason I have been fain to content myself with subjoining only short hints at the differences.

It has been my object to confine myself to those peculiarities of the two idioms which in difference from our vernacular are common to them and for the greater part are to a small extent only also met with in the French and other Romance languages. I have arranged them under the heads ordinarily adopted in our class-books of Latin grammar and subjoined references to the most current grammars of Zumpt and Wagener, except the particulars treated upon had not been attended to by those learned grammarians, as being alien to their purposes. The English examples given to illustrate the text are for the greater part taken from my own collections, for another part I own myself indebted to the English grammars composed by Wagener and Dr. E. Kade.

Chapter I.

Syntax of Concord (Syntaxis congruentiae).

Only a few peculiarities, common to the two languages, but differing from the German usage, under this head present themselves to our attention. They are as follows:

1. as to the Concord of the Subject and Predicate of a sentence:

a) the Plural number of the verb after a collective noun being the Subject, in Latin met with in some prose writers (Livy) and the poets, in English is regularly used, whenever the idea of a plurality is prominent (Zumpt § 366. Wagener's Engl. Gr. § 739): f. i.: Juventus delecta . . . obsistebant. Liv. Desectam segetem magna vis hominum . . . . fudere in Tiberim. The same. The peasantry were accustomed to serve in the militia. Macaulay. The great body of the clergy resigned or were forcibly deprived of their cures. W. Scott. Bold, firm and graceful are thy generous youth. Thomson.

b) sometimes a double Subject is expressed in a sentence, in Latin as well as in English, a more special or individualizing term being joined in apposition to a more general one (a collective noun or a plural number), whilst in German the general name is given by meaus of a partitive Genitive (Zpt. § 367); f. i.: Capti a Jugurtha pars in crucem acti, pars bestiis objecti sunt. Sall. The terrified garrison ran some of them upon the points of the Scottish swords. W. Scott. Out of this chaos . . . . the ancient poets . . . . selected, some the crimes of men, and some their absurdities; some the momentous vicissitudes of life, and some the lighter occurrences etc. Johnson.

c) A demonstrative, interrogative or relative pronoun, being the Subject of a phrase, in Latin, by what is termed Attraction, regularly agrees in Number and Gender with the Predicate, whilst in German (and in French the demonstrative pron. at least) it is made of the neuter gender Singular (Zpt. § 372). In English, at least as to Number. (there being no different forms for the Genders), the same rule is observed as in Latin (Wag. § 651.); f. i.: Non amicitiae tales, sed conjurationes putandae sunt. Sall. Haec morum vitia sunt, non senectutis. Cic. Quae apud alios iracundia dicitur, ea — appellatur. Sall. These are the points of difference etc. W. Scott. In France what (= those which) are called ports, are all alike. Marryat. The trial of skill was made with what were called the arms of courtesy. W. Scott.

2. as to the qualifying Attribute.

a) A substantive noun and adjectives qualifying it are to agree in Number, Gender and Case. Exceptions of this rule we find in Latin and English (and likewise in French s. Knebel French Gr. § 82), where two phrases, the Subjects (or Objects) being the same, but qualified by different adjectives, are contracted into one, when the Subject qualified is only once expressed, but made of the Plural number (Krüger Lat. Gr. § 296. Wag. § 562.); as: Legiones Martia et quarta. Vellej. Pat. Circa portas Collinam Esquilinamque ponere castra. Liv. The civil and ecclesiastic constitutions. Robertson. In the fiftheenth and sixteenth centuries. The same.

Observation. But the noun qualified may also be used in the Singular number in the three languages, the Article then being repeated in English and French.

b) Nouns substantive or adjective in Latin are often put in apposition to another noun, not for the purpose of intimating a quality of a person or thing in general, but a condition or quality belonging to the person or thing for the time only of the action or state expressed by the verb, whilst in German substantive nouns in such connexion are preceded by als. The same use prevails in English (Zpt. § 370. Wag. § 528); as: Cato senex scribere historiam instituit. Nep. Dexago-

ridas a Gorgopa proditor interficitur. Liv. He came to London a needy adventurer. Johnson. He died a gallant knight. W. Scott. Many a man lives a burden to the earth. Milton. This happened contrary to expectation.

Observat. The following pecularity as being of the same kind is to be mentioned here: Adjectives expressing order or succession (primus, postremus, proximus; first, last, next) in both the languages are joined to a noun in apposition, whilst in German adverbs are used, or als is made to precede such adjectives. Hispania postrema omnium perdomita est. Liv. Prior moritur. Liv. Belial came last. Milton. Grey was introduced next. Macaulay. The same use prevails in the Romance languages (s. Diez, Gramm. III. p. 9).

Chapter II.

Syntax of Cases*).

I. Nominative and Accusative.

1. The English verbs corresponding to those active or passive Latin verbs which are said to govern a double Accusative or Nominative, follow the same construction as in that language, whilst in German the adverb als or a preposition (zu, für) is made to precede the second Acc. or Nom. (Zpt. § 379 et § 394. Wag. § 528 et § 531.); Poeni Hamilcarem imperatorem fecerant. Nep. Ancum Marcium regem populus creavit. Liv. Ea spolia opima habentur, quae dux duci detraxit. Liv. Hazelrig proclaimed Wallace an outlaw. W. Scott. The Earl of Leicester, whom the king had appointed Lieutenant of Ireland. Hume. They accounted him a heretic. Clarendon. Godfrey was chosen king. Gibbon. He (William of Normandy) pretended King Edward had named him his heir. W. Scott. Thus the Norman conquest rendered England a more civilized and a

*) The term Cases, when applied to the English and Romance languages, is of course taken in a wider meaning than in the ancient languages, prepositional expressions used to supply the place of inflexions being comprised under it.

more powerful country. The same. Shall then the base arts of the Frenchman be held polite and the honest labours of the Russian barbarous? Steele.

Observation 1. Several of those verbs, sometimes with a slight shade of meaning, take as (als) or for (für, zu) after them, in conformity with the German usage. To take (to mistake) always requires for, to look upon and to represent are followed by as; to elect, to acknowledge are frequently joined by for, to consider, regard, esteem and acknowledge by as. — Likewise in English, as in Greek and in Latin, the two Accusatives or Nominatives are connected by means of the Infinitive of the copulative verb to be, so as to form the construction of an Accusative or Nominative with the Infinitive. The knowledge of our own family.... will always be esteemed as an abstract pre-eminence. Gibbon. Charles considered himself to be a skilful physiognomist. D'Israeli.

Observation 2. It may be asked, whether there are in English any verbs which like the Latin verbs rogare, poscere, docere, celare govern a double Accusative, one denoting the person acted upon, and the other pointing out the object to be attained. Now we, indeed, find the verbs: to beg, to ask, to teach, and a few more followed by what would seem to be a double Accusative, as in the following instances: I will teach transgressors thy ways. Bible. An old woman in his father's village taught him (Goldsmith) his letters. Thackeray. I beg you a thousand pardons. Bulwer. I should like to ask him a few questions. Sheridan. How oddly will it sound, that I must ask my child forgiveness! Shaksp. Let my ask my sister pardon. The same. — But the question cannot with any certainty be decided, since in every other combination of two apparent Accusatives with a verb the first of them in English is considered to be a Dative case, and a personal object in the latter case may as well become the Nominative, when the active construction is changed into a passive one. Besides to teach f. i. is also followed by a Dative preceded by to, and to ask, to beg, like the Latin verb petere also take a preposition, of (a, ab or ex), before the name of the person

asked, or the preposition for before the name of the thing desired.

2. Several verbs in Latin and English govern the Accusative, whilst their usual equivalents in German require the Dative, as: juvo, adjuvo, to assist; effugio, to escape; deficio, to fail; sequor, sector, to follow; imitor, to imitate (aequo, to equal); decet (dedecet), it becomes, it behoves. Prudentia nunquam deficit oratorem. Sequere naturam. His heart failed him. Macaulay. Follow nature. Pope. The French resolved to assist the Scots in making war upon the English. W. Scott. — This jesting does not become us. Bulwer. It behoves you to shape your conduct by the mighty occasion. Brougham.

Observ. In French only three verbs answering to those mentioned above are followed by the Accusative: imiter, aider, suivre. But there are, in that language as well as in English, a great many more verbs governing the Accusative differently from Latin and German.

3. As in Latin and Greek, also in English, intransitive verbs may have an Accusative after them, being a noun derived from the same primitive word as the verb, or of similar meaning, but mostly, a qualifying Adjective or another modifying expression is found joined to it; as pugnare pugnam, vivere vitam, somniare somnum; to fight a battle, to live a life, to die a death, to dream a dream, to sleep a sleep, to ask a question etc.

Observ. The same usage prevails to some extent in the Romance languages, s. Diez, p. 105, 5. In German, poets only have ventured upon imitating this kind of construction, nor is it in English so extensively used as in Latin, but, in prose writing, in a few phrases only which are become customary forms of speech, as: to die a death, fight a battle etc. Of such expressions, I now subjoin a few examples: He (Decimus Brutus) hoped he (Caesar) would not dismiss the senate, till his wife had dreamed a better dream. Bacon. He died the death of a traitor. W. Scott. There were several battles fought within England itself. The same.

4. After the interjections: Ah! O! and lo! the Accusative of the pronouns of the first person in English is used; in Latin, in all kinds of

exclamations that case is employed, even without being preceded by an interjection. Me miserum! Cic. Eheu me miserum! Sall. Ah, madam! Unhappy me, what man was ever etc. Hume.

II. Dative.

1. A dativus commodi vel incommodi is sometimes used in English in a similar manner as in Latin; f. i.: He was a good patriot and a great loss to his country (when he died). W. Scott. It was attended with great disasters to Scotland. The same.
2. A predicative noun with the verb to be (or in apposition to another noun) is sometimes qualified by a Dative case, to express some kind of relation or connexion between persons. This use goes farther in English than in Latin. In German the Genitive only is used. (Madwig Lat. Gr. § 241. Wag. § 538). Murena legatus Lucullo fuit. Cic. L. Mescinius heres est M. Mindio. Cic. He is uncle to the reigning empress. Montague. They named him as executor to their wills, and guardian to their sons. Bulwer. I am sole heir to his fortune. The same.

   Observ. In Latin amicus and inimicus, originally being adjectives, may be followed by a Dative; in English friend and enemy, though mere substantives, often have that case after them upon the principle just now illustrated.
3. The Adjectives which generally take a Dative case after them, being nearly the same in all languages, may be passed over here in silence.

III. Genitive.

A. The possessive Genitive.

1. As in Latin after the prepositions ad and a, ab, the name of a god or goddess is often used elliptically in the Genitive, the words aedes or templum being understood, so in English, a similar use of that case is extended to all names of persons, the words church, palace, house, shop, coffeehouse etc. being left out after the prepositions in, at, from, to and the like (Madw. § 280. Wag. § 552); f. i. Ventum erat ad Vestae. Ad Jovis Statoris. Liv. I prefer the Gothic cathedral of Seville to St. Paul's. Byron. James

the second died at St. Germain's. Macaul. I might have brought it from Mr. Frederick's. Sheridan.

2. In English, as in Latin, a possessive Genitive may be joined as Predicate to a Subject by means of the copulative verb to be; f. i.: Ego totus Pompeji sum. Cic. Nolae senatus Romanorum, plebs Hannibalis erat. Liv. My last thought is England's. W. Scott. His purse and his heart were every body's, and his friend's as much as his own. Thackeray. Earth is the Lord's. Thomson.

B. The objective Genitive qualifying a noun substantive (Zpt. § 423. Wag. § 548). The (prepositional) Genitive, though not to such extent as in Latin, is often used in English in the meaning of an objective Genitive qualifying a noun substantive, whilst in German various prepositions are used or a compound noun. The same usage prevails in the Romance languages (Diez p. 130, 5). Cupiditas gloriae. Taedium laboris. Amor dei. — The love of money is the root of all evil. Bible. The preparations of (for) death. Hume. He told her that the queen of England had shown a tender care of her. The same. I die with a hatred of popery, of prelacy, and of all superstition. Macaul. Ayloffe showed as much contempt of death as either Argyle or Rumbold. The same.

Observ. As in Latin, the Genitive of the Gerund in English is used as an objective Genitive after nouns substantive, though not so exclusively as in that language, the Infinitive being also allowed: ars scribendi. The art of writing.

C. The partitive Genitive. The use of that Genitive after substantive nouns of quantity, is the same in English as in Latin, Greek, and the Romance languages. After other expressions of quantity (neuter Genders of Adjectives or Pronouns, Adverbs) the English follow the German custom of making the whole a quantity of which is meant, an apposition to the preceding expression of quantity (Zpt. § 429. Wag. § 557.) f. i.: magna vis auri; a large quantity (a great deal) of gold; une grande quantité d'or.

D. Genitivus numeri (mensurae), in English expressed by the Anglosaxon Genitive; f. i.: Classis trecentarum navium; exilium decem anno-

rum. — Several hours' sleep. Two miles' distance. After three months' journey. The thirty years' war. By an hour's discourse we often grow wiser than by a day's meditation. Addison. He listens like a three years' child. Coleridge. She wished to give her girls a single winter's polishing. Goldsmith. You are not above six or seven hours' journey from Paris. James. A year's delay is not necessarily a year's loss. Bulwer.

E. The objective Genitive after Verbs and Adjectives presents a great many points of resemblance between English and Latin. In English, the prepositional Genitive only is allowed in such constructions. The following are the principal points of coïncidence between the two languages:

1. The greater part of the English verbs corresponding to the Latin verbs: moneo, commonefacio (to warn, remind, remember); memini, reminiscor, recordor (to remember, think, take heed); oblivisci (to forget); follow the Latin construction, to remember (memini) and to forget, being the only exceptions as requiring the Accusative, which is also allowed in Latin; f. i.: Catilina admonebat alium egestatis, alium cupiditatis suae. Sall. Hannibal milites adhortatus est, ut reminiscerentur pristinae virtutis suae, neve mulierum liberumque obliviscerentur. (Zpt. § 439 et 440). I warned you once of coming dangers. James. Take heed of the pretences of men, and of their affections. Raleigh. I remember the father a boy. Fielding.
2. Of the verbs by Latin grammarians called verba judiciaria, to condemn (to sentence) only does not follow the Latin usage, taking for before the name of the crime, and to before the name of the punishment inflicted; to arrest sometimes takes the Genitive of the crime for which a person is arrested, after it, as agere, accersere in Latin (Zpt. § 446). A few English examples will suffice to illustrate this point of resemblance: He (Argyle) acquitted his coadjustors of treachery. Macaul. To appeal each other of high treason. Shaksp. I arrest thee, York, of capital treason. The same. — Argyle was brought to trial for treason, convicted, and sentenced to death. Macaul.

3. The verbs and phrases which agree in their meaning with the Latin impersonal Verbs: pudet, piget, taedet, poenitet, miseret, in German, English and French, for the most part also are followed by an objective Genitive. They are in English: to be ashamed, to be weary (tired), to be sick (loath), to repent, to pity (commiserate), of which the latter only requires the Accusative, as bereuen (es reut mich) and bemitleiden form an exception in German. (Zpt. § 441). Isabella repented of her unkindness towards Rachel. Thackeray. He soon began to be sick of all this. Warren. He was ashamed of what he had done. Addison.
4. A great number of Adjectives, by Latin grammarians termed Adjectiva relativa, in Latin are said to govern the Genitive case. Nearly all Adjectives of the same description and similar meaning, in the English, and indeed also in the Romance languages, take their complement in the prepositional Genitive after them; likewise participles present, whether transferred from Latin or formed from English verbs, as: patient, impatient, confident, observant, dependant, loving, deserving etc. But, following the usage of the Roman poets and later prose-writers, the moderns, and particularly the English, have extended the use of the Genitive to all kinds of Adjectives which are somehow derived from a Latin verb, or involve the meaning of a participle present, especially those ending in ive, as: decisive, descriptive, indicative, exclusive, inclusive, destructive, declaratory, impetratory, censorious, ominous etc.

IV. Ablative.

The Latin Ablative case not having an exact equivalent in English, but being expressed by various prepositions (of, from, with, in, after, by, for etc.), there are no precise points of coïncidence to be pointed out under that head. The same remark holds good for the use of the tenses and moods of verbs. I may, therefore, be allowed to pass on to some constructions which present more striking analogies.

Chapter III.

On the use of the Accusative with the Infinitive in Latin and English.

It is well known, that the construction of the Accusative with the Infinitive, and the corresponding one of the Nominative with the Infinitive, are common to most of the languages which sprung from the Indogermann stock. We, accordingly, find it, not in Greek and Latin only, but in all the dialects of the large Teutonie family of languages, as in Gothic, Ancient and Middle High-German, Anglosaxon, Middle Dutch, and Norse. It was also adopted by the earlier Romance idioms. In all of them, nearly the same classes of verbs are found to be joined by that kind of construction, viz. 1. Verbs, in Latin called verba sentiendi et declarandi; 2. Verbs expressing a will, wish, command or permission (Verba voluntatis). They are such as intimate an action which may have a thought for its object. The present usage, however, in most of the modern tongues, though they originate in those in which that construction was extensively used, shows very few traces of it only, excepting the English, in which Accusatives with Infinitives are not seldom met with. Thus in Modern High-German, our most renowned philologers do not allow that construction to exist in its proper sense, and in French, it is now used only when the Accusative is a relative pronoun (f. i. Charles XII. était un prince qu'on savait n'avoir jamais manqué à sa parole. Voltaire.); s. Diez p. 224—227. — We, indeed, find the outward appearance of the syntactic peculiarity in question in several instances, as in German after the verbs: sehen, hören, heißen, bitten, lassen; in French after: voir, entendre, faire, laisser: but our great historical and philosophical inquirers justly, it seems, deny the denomination of an Accusative with the Infinitive to phrases of that description. J. Grimm in his German Grammar IV. p. 113, 114, in treating upon that subject, has etablished the following principle: Wherever an Accusative case expressed in a sentence is not adherent to the ruling verb, but belongs to the Infinitive dependent on it, in such a manner that, if the whole sentence were to be cut up into two clauses, the Accusative would not have to remain with the ruling verb, but to be made the Nominative or Subject of the accessory clause, we may presume the con-

struction of the Accusative with the Infinitive really to exist, though it must be granted, that in some instances it may be doubtful, or indifferent as to which of the two verbs the Accusative is considered to belong.

According to that definition, the construction in question cannot be granted to exist: 1. after the verbs heißen, lassen in German, jubeo, veto, sino in Latin *), to bid, order, command, suffer, let, allow, permit, forbid in English, when they are followed by a personal Accusative with an Infinitive active. Here the person acted upon, is expressed in the Accusative (whilst after other verbs f. i. rathen in German, permitto in Latin, it is put in the Dative), and the thing ordered, allowed, or forbidden is pointed out by the Infinitive; the Accusative, though at the same time intimating the Subject of the infinitive action, still closely adheres to the ruling verb; 2. nor in the German, Romance, and English languages after the verbs: sehen, hören, fühlen; voir, entendre, sentir; to see, behold, perceive, hear, feel, find, know (=to live to see), when expressing an immediate sensual perception, and being followed by an Infinitive active. After such verbs in English and French the participle present is as frequently met with as the Infinitive, and in German it seems to be probable, that the present participle only took the form of the Infinitive by dropping the letter d; in Latin, the German phrase: »ich sehe den Baum blühen«, as to its exact meaning, should be rendered with: „video arborem florentem", whilst „video arborem florere" would answer to the German »ich sehe, daß der Baum blüht« (s. Krüger § 496. Obs. 1.). In many instances, it may appear indifferent, to which of the two constructions the preference is given, notwithstanding the difference of meaning intimated before, and so we sometimes find them promiscuously used. For the English language I subjoin a few

*) Our profouud Grammarian Professor Dr. G. T. A. Krüger, in his Latin Grammar § 480, is of a different opinion for the Latin language, thinking it probable, that in the phrase „jubeo te ire" f. i the Acc. was conceived by the Romans to be the Subject of the Infinitive only, since in their language they were accustomed to use the combination of an Acc. w. Inf. also as the Subiect of a sentence. Madwig § 396 Obs. 3 and § 390, agrees with the conception given in the text, and for the English language the argument used by Dr. Krüger will not hold good.

examples illustrating that change of construction, as: I heard a step come heavily forward. Goldsm. I heard a voice hailing me by my Christian name. Addison. I saw him come back again. Defoe. Scrooge thought he saw a locomotive engine going on before him. Dickens. I felt my hair bristle. W. Scott. I felt the blood surging to my temples. Bulwer. 3. Still less the combination in question is to be acknowledged after the verbs: bitten, ersuchen, auffordern, ermahnen, überreden, lehren, zwingen, machen, veranlassen, and lassen in the meaning of veranlassen; in English after: to beg, ask, request, desire, (= to request), persuade, engage, summon, exhort, teach, force, make, cause, and the like; in Latin after oro, hortor, doceo, cogo, to which verbs the Accusative seems to adhere inseparably, the Infinitive supplying the place of an additional Accusative intimating the action intended to be performed, provided those verbs be followed by an Acc. w. Inf. active. In English we, accordingly, meet with sentences in which the Accusative is disjoined from the Infinitive by a supplementary adverbial expression, such as cannot be sonsidered to form part of the combination of the Accusative with the Infinitive, as: He desired me in my ear to lend him half a crown. Addison. I had desired my girls the preceding night to be dressed early the next day. Goldsm. You desire me, madam, to send you some accounts of the customs here. Montague.

Observ. When after one of the verbs named above, not an action to be performed, but a circumstance perceived by the mind, a thought, or an observation is expressed, an Acc. w. Inf. properly so to be called, is to be admitted, as in the following sentence: But the circumstance which more than any other has made Ireland to differ from Scotland etc. Macaul.

Thus much it appeared necessary to premise before proceeding to compare the Latin and English languages as to the construction in question, since in the English grammars most generally used, we find the verbs after which an Accus. and Inf. are met with, enumerated indifferently, and only with regard to outward appearance, but without any attention to the nature of the combination properly so called. Now to give

the principal points of resemblance between the two languages in that respect, they seem to be as follows.

I. The construction of the Accusative with the Infinitive, in English as well as in Latin, takes place after Verbs transitive, or such as may be used transitively; they are of the two classes mentioned above:

1. Verba sentiendi et declarandi, denoting an intellectual perception, an opinion, or an expression, declaration of the same (Zpt. § 602. Wag. § 766). At ille praestare honestam mortem existimabat turpi vitae. Nep. Scio plerosque ita scripsisse. Nep. Negavit id suae virtuti convenire. Id. — I have found my liveliest pleasures to arise from illusions. W. Irving. He believed it to be the first of his duties to extirpate etc. Lingard. They knew me to have been guilty of so base an action. Fielding. Mary Stewart denied Babington's conspiracy to have been at all known to her. Hume.

   Observ. Among the verbs of that decription we have to notice those which also are found followed by a double Accusative, as: to believe, think, know, proclaim etc., the copulative verb to be not being used; after which as the second Accusative may be a noun Adjective, so a Participle past is employed in the same manner, as: Se a Themistocle non superatum, sed conservatum judicavit. Nep. Even the philosopher felt himself moved. Mackenzie. Scrooge expressed himself much obliged. Dickens.

2. Verba voluntatis:

   a) without any restriction, verbs expressing a will, wish, demand, as: volo, nolo, malo, cupio, opto, studeo, postulo; I will have, I will not have, I choose, I would rather have, I wish, want, desire (= wish), require, want, intend, like, love.

   b) Verbs of permission and command, as: sino, patior, jubeo, impero, prohibeo, veto; to let, allow, suffer, permit (in Latin permitto is excepted), order, command, bid, forbid, provided that either no Accusative of person be combined with an Inf. active denoting an action to be performed by that person, or the Infinitive passive be joined to them; f. i. Tibi favemus, te tua virtute frui cupimus. Cic

Saguntini parentes suos liberos emori quam servos vivere maluerunt. Cic. Caesar castra vallo muniri vetuit. Caes. Itaque Pydnam eum deduci jussit. Nep. Frederic the Great wished his supper-parties to be gay and easy. Macaul. I should rather choose a wife of mine to have the usual number of limbs. Sheridan. He prohibited any goods to be exported to America. Robertson. She ordered supper to be hastened. Hume. What would you have a woman know? Sheridan. Providence never intended her to rise above a state of barbarism. Pitt. Henry I., when he retired to rest, ordered sentinels to be stationed at the door. Lingard. If this young man be of Scottish birth, I will not permit him to have foul play. W. Scott.

Observ. 1. After verba sent. et declar., and verbs signifying a desire, the Accusative combined with the Infinitive, is to be expressed by a reflective pronoun, if it be identical with the Subject of the ruling verb; but sometimes, that Accusative in such instances is entirely omitted, and those verbs are found joined by a mere Infinitive, as in German and French (Zpt. § 605.); f. i.: Sentit animus se moveri. Cic. Nemo est orator qui se Demostheni similem esse nolit. Id. — He now felt himself to be really alone in the world. Cooper. Under those conditions he knew himself to be brought hither. Blair. Confitere, ea spe huc venisse. Cic. Quid ait se ei daturum qui dicat heredem esse? Id. — Babington confessed to have had that intention. W. Scott. I'll swear to have seen him with their gang. The same. There must be some who . . . pretend to despise what they are incapable of tasting. Goldsm.

Observ. 2. The Accusative combined with the Infinitive, may also be a relative pronoun, in which particular the English and French languages agree with the classical tongues; f. i. Ille autem . . . licentius eorum bona, quos sciebat adversus se sensisse, militibus dispertivit. Nep. — When that which he knew to be transient passes away. Blair. We could discern a man on horse-

back, whom we soon knew to be Rifle. Smollet. These observations being joined to all which the reader may remember to have passed formerly. Fielding.

II. When the ruling verb is in the passive voice, the Accusative is made the Subject of that verb, and therefore is changed into the Nominative, which constitutes the construction of the Nominative with the Infinitive. Those Acc. w. Inf. which we have shown to be improperly so called, may also pass over into that construction (Zpt. § 607.); f. i.: Jussus es renuntiari consul. Cic. Nolani muros portasque adire vetiti sunt. Liv. Auctor illius injuriae fuisse arguebatur. Cic. Gorgias et Thrasymachus primi traduntur arte quadam verba junxisse. Id. — It is a very curious fact in the history of Shakspeare that he is not known to have written a single line in praise of any contemporary poet. Lewis (life of Goethe). Her (Elisabeth's) vigour, her constancy . . . . are allowed to merit the highest praise. Hume. The classical studies must be confessed to be the softest and sweetest. Temple. They were forbidden to leave their own parishes. Hallam. He was not suffered to remain quiet. Macaul. A clock was heard to strike eleven. Mackenzie. The cutter has been seen to chase us. Marryat. He was ordered to return to England. Canning.

Observ. Verba sent. et declar. may also be used impersonally, and in Latin nevertheless be joined by an Acc. w. Inf. In English that construction after impersonal phrases is not allowed.

III. The same difference of conception which in Latin is considered to exist between the use of the Acc. w. Inf. and that of an accessory clause introduced by quod, wherever both kinds of expressions are allowed, may also be claimed for the English language, the former of the two constructions expressing a thought, the result of an intellectual operation, the latter stating a fact. But it is to be remarked that in English, the language of familiar conversation after verba sent. et declar. generally prefers the use of an accessory clause introduced by that or even without that conjunction, whilst the Acc. w. Inf. rather belongs to what is called book-English, and even in writing, mo-

dern authors such as Macaulay, Lewis, and others, do not make such an extensive application of it as the writers of the eighteenth century.

Thus far, the two languages go the same length in the use of the construction in question. The following are the most material differences between them, showing that the English Acc. w. Inf. cannot be considered to be quite on a level with the same in Latin:

I. the Accusative expressing the Subject of the infinitive verb, in English is always to be at the same time the Object, nay, the only Object of the ruling verb. Accordingly: 1. none but transitive verbs admit of an Acc. w. Inf. being used after them, and even those are not allowed to have a Dative, or an additional Accusative after them; 2. intransitive verbs, and all kinds of impersonal constructions, are excluded the use of that combination. Therefore it is never met with after the verb to tell, which is generally joined by a Dative of person; 3. no more the Latin custom of using an Acc. w. Inf. after substantives implying the meaning of a verbum sent. or declar., may be followed in English, nor that of making that combination the Subject of a sentence.

II. whenever the infinitive verb has the meaning of a future or conditional, or the modal relations which are intimated by the verbs: shall, will, can, may etc. attached to it, no Acc. w. Inf. is allowed in English, there being no infinitive forms to render those ideas. Therefore the verbs: to hope, promise, threaten or menace, follow the German and French usage.

III. nor is the combination in question ever used in English to express the principal sentences of an indirect quotation (oratio obliqua), as in Latin. It is owing to that restriction that the verbs to say, cry out (being always employed to introduce an indirect, or direct, quotation) are never found joined by that construction.

IV. in Latin the use of the Acc. w. Inf. after verba sent. et declar., is indispensable, in English, it is not, whilst, on the other hand, verba voluntatis in the latter language are regularly followed by that construction.

V. verbs meaning to make, cause (facere, efficere), in English regu-

larly require to be joined by the Acc. w. Inf., whilst in classical Latin it was not allowed after them. *)

Chapter IV.

Peculiarities in the use of Relative Pronouns and Adverbs.

Although the use of Relative Pronouns and Adverbs, in general shows an uniform practice in all the languages taught at our colleges, the Latin, however, (and still more so the Greek) presents many peculiarities differing from the usage of most of the modern tongues, and especially from that of the German. Now it is in those very peculiarities of speech that the English idiom bears a most striking resemblance to that of the Romans, the principal points of which resemblance it is our object to exhibit in the present chapter.

I. The antecedent of the Relative Prononn is often made part of the relative sentence. (Krüger § 551. 1. Wag. § 663. Obs. 2 et 3.) In Latin, then the latter always precedes the principal clause, which is not so regularly the case in English. This usage takes place: 1. when the qualifieation expressed in the relative clause, is intended to be pointed out emphatically; as: Quam quisque novit artem, in hac se exerceat. Cic. Quas leges sociis dat is qui habet imperium a populo R . . . . . hae debent . . . haberi. Id. — I directed my wife and children to get together what few things were left us. Goldsm. Every one made what jokes he pleased. Fielding. What little money he got, he laid out in learning navigation. Swift. What blessings thy free bounty gives, let me not cast away. Pope. The infernal Serpent . . . deceived the mother of mankind, what time his pride had cast him out from heaven. Milton. P. L.

*) Note. As to the use of Participles, the English language agrees with the Latin to about the same extent as the French; it may, therefore, be passed over here to leave room for another peculiarity which the English idiom has in common with the classical tongues, and which is to be spoken of in the next chapter.

2. when a fresh idea or denomination (which in German more frequently is made an apposition) is joined to what precedes. Though, in English, that usage is not so invariably observed as in Latin, it still is much more common than in German (Krüger § 551. 2. Wag. § 664.); as: Peregrinum frumentum, quae sola alimenta ex insperato fortuna dedit, ab ore rapitur. Liv. Santones .... quae civitas est in provincia. Caes. — Mrs. Waters took the opportunity of the coach which was going to Bath; for which place she set out etc. Fielding. Strap told me that he knew this person to be an honest friendly man; in which opinion I acquiesced etc. Smollet. He was distantly related to the house of Robsart; in virtue of which connexion Lidcote Hall had been honoured with his residence. W. Scott. The English soldiers took from the Scots by main force whatever they had a fancy to: for which acts of violence etc. The same.

Observ. The substantive antecedent of the relative pronoun in Latin is often repeated, partly for the sake of perspicuity, when the antecedent stands a little far removed from the rel. pron., but frequently also, when the latter immediately follows the former. The same usage is sometimes observed in English; as: Erant omnino duo itinera, quibus itineribus domo exire possent. Caes. — Tragedy describes an action, which action must have all the proprieties above named. Dryden.

II. In order to intimate a very high degree of a quality in a person or thing, a relative sentence containing a comparative with a negation, is often used, whilst in German a superlative in affirmation is put in apposition to the antecedent of the relative pronoun. In Latin, in such constructions the Ablative of that pronoun is employed, whilst in English than with the Accusative of the same is used (Krüg. § 403. Obs. b. Wag. § 686. Obs. 2.) f. i.: Punicum bellum, quo nullum majus Romani gessere. Liv. Sequamur potissimum Polybium, quo nemo fuit in exquirendis temporibus diligentior. Cic. Pope, than whom few men had more vanity. Johnson. The Noble Duke won by it civil honours, which rival his warlike achievements in lasting brightness, than which there can be no higher praise. Brougham. Just on that point was a

spot, than which perhaps few places could be more adapted to the purposes of such men. Bulwer. — In the full blaze of his majesty rose the sun, than which perhaps one object alone could be more glorious. Fielding. — Belial came last, than whom a Spirit more lewd Fell not from Heaven. Milton. P. L. Conjugal love, than which perhaps no bliss — excites his envy more. The same.

III. A relative clause may have another accessory sentence subordinated to it, so as to receive the power of a principal or ruling sentence concerning the latter; sentences of which description Roman, as well as English writers, are fond of blending and entangling together in a manner not to be imitated in German. (Krüg. § 553. 2. a et b.) Such combinations may be of two kinds:

a) such in which the relative pronoun, though properly belonging to the superordinate sentence as to sense, is made to agree with the construction of the subordinated one as to form (case). The latter, then, is always made to follow the relative pronoun, without any other words being interposed. In English writers, constructions of that kind rarely occur, and are considered incorrect. A few examples may be subjoined here, as: Aberat omnis dolor, qui si adesset, non molliter ferret. Cic. Heraclitum non omnes interpretantur uno modo, qui quoniam intelligi noluit, omittamus. — Hence arose all that coldness in her behaviour to Blifil, which though the Squire imputed to a wrong cause, infused into Blifil himself etc. Fielding. — Another instance, in which there is at the same time a sort of ἀνακόλουθον, is met with in Shakspeare's Tempest: If I should say I saw such islanders, who though they are of monstrous shape, yet note their manners are etc.

b) such in which the rel. pron. exclusively belongs to the subordinated clause, as: Magna vis est conscientiae, quam qui negligunt, se ipsi indicant. Cic. Ut ignava animalia, quibus si cibum suggeras, jacent etc. Tac. — It is our business to relate facts; which when we have done, it is the part of the Reader to consult etc. Fieldg. They (the manners in a poem) are likewise to be gathered from .... and many other commonplaces ...; of all which whosoever is ignorant, does

not deserve the name of poet. Dryden. I find my zenith doth depend upon a most auspicious star, whose influence if now I court not..., my fortunes will ever after droop. Shaksp. (Temp. I., 2.).

Observ. The rel. pron. in Latin and English, is also permitted to be part of an abridged sentence having the form of an Acc. w. Inf., or that of a participial construction.

IV. In both the languages, there is a predominant tendency to give sentences which, as to their sense, ought to be joined to others by coordination, the outward form of subordinated ones, by using relative pronouns, or adverbs, for connecting them with what precedes, whilst in German that usage is more restricted, and less common. In English, though modern writers are more sparing of such constructions than those of former times (especially those of the eighteenth century), still relative connexion is much oftener employed than in German, and in a manner which cannot be imitated in the latter language. Examples of that usage have been given above, and any English author will present a greater or smaller number of them (Wag. § 666.). I shall, therefore, confine myself to subjoining a few instances of the use of the relative adverb when, corresponding to the Latin „cum temporale", when employed to connect two coordinate sentences instead of using the demonstrative adverb „tum" „then". (Zpt. § 580. 12. 2.). In German, though the adverb »als« may be used in a similar manner, this is generally done only, when the two sentences thus joined to each other are very short, otherwise »da« is preferred. Examples: Scrutari loca abdita, clausa effringere: quum interim Hiempsal reperitur occultans se in tugurio. Sall. Itaque pars egressa portis erat, deincepsque alii servabant ordinem, in suum quisque locum descendentes: quum consul Romanus prius . . . intulit signa. Liv. — Jenny was now summoned to appear in person before Mrs. Deborah, which she immediately did; when Mrs. Deborah . . . . began an oration. Fieldg. Mr. Gulliver waded about thirty yards into the sea, when being out of his depth, he swam etc. Swift. At length he was overpowered by numbers and got upon his legs; when candles being brought . . . . he came a little to himself. Fielding. I was struck dumb with

the apprehensions of my own absurdity, when whom should I see enter the room but my dear Miss Arabella Wilmot. Goldsm.

Obs. I cannot conclude the present chapter, and my treatise at the same time, without adding a few words concerning that peculiarity in the use of the relative pronouns which is so frequently met with in the Greek language, and is not uncommon in the Latin, viz. what by grammarians is termed Attraction. For it may be asked, whether anything analogous to it, is to be found in the English tongue. Besides that kind of Attraction which regularly takes place between the demonstrative, or relative pronoun, and the Predicate of a sentence, and has already been noticed in the first chapter: in modern English literature, instances of that irregularity of construction will scarcely be met with; but in the works of earlier writers, we sometimes find interrogative and relative pronouns, as to their cases, attracted by the ruling verb of the sentence, whilst they should be in the cases required by the verb of the accessory sentence, which kind of Attraction involves a blending of two different constructions. (Krüg. § 671. Obs.) This takes place when the ruling verb is a verbum sentiendi or declarandi; as: Whom do men say that I am? But whom do you say that I am? Bible (Matt. 16, 13. et 15.); see also: Mark. 8, 27. et 29. Luke. 9, 18. et 20. – Whom think ye that I am? (Acts. 13, 25.). — And in these fits I leave them, whilst I visit young Ferdinand (whom they suppose is drowned). Shaksp. (Temp.) He whom you pretend reigns in heaven, is so far from etc. Adventurer N. 76. If you were here, you would find three or four in the parlour after dinner, whom you would say passed their time agreeably. Locke. There lived . . . three old women . . . whom people thought were witches. W. Scott.